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forces; and one on "juridical personality" in which he discusses the state as the "juridical personification of a nation viewed as an established and equilibrated régime."

As a whole, Hauriou's work is characterized by originality of thought and an intimate knowledge of the history of institutions, but the feeling which one has after reading it is that many of his distinctions are fanciful, and that its value is not in proportion to the thought and effort which the author must have expended in the production of so ponderous a volume. As stated above, it is hardly a treatise on public law at all, but rather a sociological discussion of the origin and nature of law and of political institutions.

J. W. GARNER.

Meili and Mamelok. Das internationale Privat und Zivilprozessrecht auf Grund der Haager Konventionen. (Zurich: Orell Füssli, 111. 427 pages.)

Professor Meili has rounded out his previous excellent studies on private international law, both substantive and adjective (*Das internationale Zivil u. Handelsrecht*, 2 v. Zurich, Füssli, 1902, translated into English by A. K. Kuhn, and *Das internationale Zivilprozessrecht*, 3 parts in 1 v. Zurich, Füssli, 1904-6), by the present work on the effect of the Hague Conventions on private international law. In preparing the book he has had the collaboration of Dr. Mamelok, his former student and now an attorney in Zurich. The work carefully examines and analyzes the four Hague Conventions of 1893, 1894, 1900 and 1904, so far as they relate to marriage, divorce, guardianship and civil procedure. The work is not a commentary, but a systematic presentation of each of the above subjects as a whole. The authors first discuss briefly the general principles of private international law, and the provisions common to all the Conventions. Then follows a discussion of the separate conventions on marriage, divorce, guardianship and civil procedure, each subject being treated after a more or less uniform method. In each, the authors first discuss the application of the Convention as to its territorial jurisdiction, its effect on property and on persons. They then point out the divergencies in the law before the ratification of the Convention, and they conclude with a close critical and analytical study of the changes affected by the

Convention. The difficult subject matter is made as clear as possible by frequent subdivision and concise statement of principles at the head of the main sections. Bibliographic references are numerous, as in all of Meili's works. The notes on comparative law are valuable, the provisions of Swiss law being generally emphasized. An appendix contains the text in German and French of the four Conventions discussed. The careful subdivision of the subject matter compensates for the lack of a more complete index. The style is simple and easily readable. The book is a distinct contribution to the literature of private international law.

E. M. B.

British Rights at Sea, under the Declaration of London. By E. F. BRAY. (London: P. S. King & Son, 1911. Pp. 99.)

In this brief treatise the author attempts to straighten out the conflicting opinions which the Declaration of London called forth throughout England. The most contradictory statements were made by prominent publicists as to what the effect of the Declaration would be, one writer seeing in the Declaration nothing but what was favorable to neutrals, another finding it a pronunciamiento against them. Mr Bray has succeeded in presenting in a small space, a very fair estimate of the situation in which England was placed before the Declaration, and the probable situation in which she will be, if the Declaration is ratified. The advantages to be gained by the Declaration are placed side by side with the rights which are abandoned, and a simple and logical conclusion is drawn from the comparison. While the author argues in favor of the Declaration, he gives the reader the advantage of knowing what has been said against it, by brief quotations in the appendix. On the whole this brief treatise is, in point of clearness, precision, and compactness, a model of what should be looked for in a popular manual of information.

The Declaration of London. By NORMAN BENTWICH. (London: E. WILSON and Sweet & Maxwell, 1911. Pp. 179.)

The Declaration of London is a document of the greatest importance in the development of the law of neutrality. It was framed by the